

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLON HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CALM THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XI.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1827.

No. 21.

CONDITIONS

"ADAMS SENTINEL."
The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are published THREE TIMES for One Dollar, and for each continuance after Twenty Five Cents.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

DENTISTRY.

J. WALKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he will stop the 9th, 10th, & 11th of April, at James Gourley's in Gettysburg, the 12th and 13th, at William Walker's, in Straban township, and will be prepared to repair the loss of teeth in the most approved manner; also file, remove tar, and stop the cavities of teeth, with neatness and ease.
March 20. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against JOHN BECKER, (an insolvent Debtor) are requested to present them for settlement on Saturday the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the subscriber, who will be at the house of William Yetts on that day to receive the same, and make the dividend, &c.
Samuel Wright, Trustee.
March 20. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23d day of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.
John Wagner.
March 13. 3t

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and said Court have appointed Monday the 23d day of April next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors respectively, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.
Lewis Bowling,
Peter Sheets.
March 20. 3t



VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Sale, at the house of the subscriber, on Friday the 30th inst.

Beds & Bedding, Tables, Chairs, and a great variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A reasonable credit will be given.
Wm. McClellan, Jr.
Gettysburg, March 13. 1v

RUPTURES.

THOSE afflicted with Rupture will be much benefited, if not permanently cured, by laying aside the common and ineffectual Truss, and adopting the only well adapted

PATENT TRUSS

of A. G. HULL, M. D. of New York.—This truss is simple in its structure, easy of application, not displaced by motion, and recommended by the best Surgeons of the country, as answering every indication.

An Agent has been appointed for their sale here—Inquire of Messrs Hersh and Ruckler, Apothecaries Gettysburg, March 13. 6t

AN INVENTORY

Of Property belonging to the Poor House of Adams County, taken 24th Nov. 1826.

	Dolls. C.
1 Waggon, halter chains, jackscrew, &c.	100 00
5 Horses and Harness	500 00
18 head of beef cattle, stock cattle and milch cows,	315 00
28 head of hogs	170 00
Wheat and corn	370 00
Potatoes	32 00
Hay	200 00
Flaxseed	3 37 1/2
93 yards of lined	30 69
Woolen cloth	40 12 1/2
11 Stoves	198 00
1 Clock	40 00
Chairs and tables	24 00
Shoes and leather	22 00
29 beds and bedding	290 00
Flax and wool	23 84
Spinning wheels and reels	7 00
Groceries	29 60
Beans and onions	4 50
Kitchen furniture	91 25
Purdon's Digest	8 00
Medicine and furniture	25 00
Poultry	17 00
Clover seed	16 00
Loom and tacklings	8 00
Carpenter's tools, including grindstone, &c.	17 87 1/2
Crockery and tin-ware	20 05
2 tons of plaster	17 00
1 barrel vinegar	3 00
Cupboard furniture, including table linen	9 40
15 bushels salt	9 75
Boards and plank	9 00
18 bags	7 00
Clothing	17 00
Farming utensils	91 50
6 new carpet bedquilts	21 87 1/2
	\$2788 83

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClellan, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 25th of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d of April next—

Notice is hereby given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail in the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1827.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

[March 20.] 1c

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court; to commence on Monday the 9th of April next, and to continue one week:

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Coroner and Constables, in the different townships of the county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf appertain to be done.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 5. 3c

3 1/2 Cents (cash)

WILL be given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this Printing Office.

Fresh Goods.

Thos. J. Cooper,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

bought generally at Auction, consisting of

Dry Goods, Domestic, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries & Hollow-ware,

all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce, &c.

N. B. School Books and others for sale.

Gettysburg, March 20. 3t

Reduced Prices!



ROBERT TAYLOR

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them that he has reduced the prices of work at his Shop to the following rates:

Men's Boots,	\$5 50
Munroe do,	2 50
Women's do,	2 00
Men's Shoes, from 1 25 to 1 87 1/2	
Women's do, from 1 12 1/2 to 1 37 1/2	

and all others in proportion.

He pledges himself, that all work done at his shop shall be of the best kind: and he hopes, by his attention to business, and his reduced prices, to merit a generous share of the public custom. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an assortment of

SHOES,

of all descriptions—which he will dispose of very low for Cash or Country Produce.

Gettysburg, Jan. 9. 1f

4 JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS,

Wanted immediately—to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

Robert Taylor.

Gettysburg, Jan. 9.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE CREDITORS OF

WM. CHRONISTER,

LATE of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all who are interested are desired to attend.

George Brown,
William Patterson,
Christian Picking.

March 6. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ANDREW BOWERS,

LATE of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, viz. Jacob, John, Elizabeth (intermarried with George Pentz,) Japhet, (whose share is transferred to Abraham Roads) Susanna, (intermarried with Isaac Thomas,) & Benjamin Bowers: that an INQUEST will be held on the premises in Latimore township, Adams co., on Thursday the 29th of March inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. to make partition of the lands of the said Andrew Bowers, to and among the heirs of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 6. 4t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven; before John Reed, esq., and his associates, judges, &c., assigned, &c.

DUE proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

CONRAD WEAVER,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept, or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof: and being severally called and making no answer,

The Court Grant a Rule

on all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: on Sarah (intermarried with John Albert,) Margaret (intermarried with Bailey Long,) Polly (intermarried with Peter Kimmel,) and Elizabeth (intermarried with James Riddle,) to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

March 6. 1c

From late English papers.

Dron, Dec. 22.

Extraordinary Murder.—An ex

traordinary trial for murder took place here two days ago. A gamekeeper, named Barnarvon, was found on the 16th of August, wounded in the most shocking manner: the unfortunate man had received eight stabs in different parts of the body, and a violent blow on the head, which had fractured his skull; he was carried to his dwelling, and, in the presence of his wife and children, made the following statement:—"Two neighbors called upon me, for the purpose of obtaining my assistance in preventing a miller named Audran from turning the course of a stream which belonged to them: after settling this business, I returned homewards, when passing near a narrow road, Audran sprang from behind a hedge, and felled me to the earth with a bludgeon; while lying senseless upon the ground, the murderer took out his knife and stabbed me in the bosom; the pain caused by the second blow brought me to a sense of my dreadful situation, and rising on my knees, I said, 'Audran, take pity on my poor family, and do not kill me!' My prayer was unheeded; he inflicted several stabs, and left me in the state in which I was found." Audran was of course arrested, and brought into the presence of the dying man, who gave the above evidence. "But where did I commit the crime?" said Audran. "Near the wall of a garden belonging to Mr. Louis," was the reply. Immediately after uttering these words, the wounded man expired. The police repaired to the place that was mentioned; no marks or the smallest traces of blood were to be found; but the confession of Barnarvon, added to the circumstance of a coat which Audran wore on the day of the murder not being discovered, was deemed sufficient evidence; the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death. Although the prisoner denied most solemnly knowing any thing about the crime, when brought back to the condemned cell, he stated that he killed

Barnarvon, not on the spot indicated by the latter, but in his (Audran's) own garden, where a quantity of blood would be seen; this proved to be the fact; he added that Barnarvon entered the garden for the purpose of committing robbery, that a struggle took place between them, and Barnarvon fought in so determined a manner, that, notwithstanding the different stabs inflicted, had not the blow upon the head been given with a heavy piece of wood which happened to be near the place of combat, he, the prisoner, would have been murdered. This statement reached the jury on the following day, and they requested the Judge, who had passed the sentence of death, to recall several witnesses; they were re-examined by the Jury, and the account given by the prisoner proved to be a fact. However, the trial was over, and the unfortunate man, who would have been acquitted, still remains in prison, under sentence of death: he is, of course, recommended to the King's mercy, and there can be but little doubt that in a few days he will be liberated from confinement.

Glasgow Police Court.—On Friday, a son of Neptune, the mate of a merchant-man, was accused of capturing and running away with a milk cart belonging to the Caledonian Dairy, thereby causing a great clattering of the milk cans, and the effusion of their contents. The offence was committed on Wednesday, on the London road. When the first witness was put in the box, and had his mouth most oratorically opened, preparing to speak, Jack twitting him by the collar with his finger, caused him at once to descend, and exclaimed—"Avaunt there; none of your jaw; who wants you to spin out a long yarn? can't I speak to his Honour, the Commodore there, myself?"—Then addressing his honour, "You see, your Honour," said he, "having got too much grog with some of my messmates, I see'd a great clumsy Dutch luggard of a thing bearing down our way and towed by a horse. 'My eyes!' said I to them, 'did you ever see such a thing? Do you think I could navigate her?' And with that I gave a quarter-deck spring upon the top of the beast; and, not liking my pilotage, I suppose, away it ran before the wind at the rate of six knots an hour. How the confounded ballast rolled all the way, and what a great noise it made. What could I do, as she would not answer her helm, and I having no bower or sheet anchor to throw out, and no port within sight? To the pilot of a thing they call a shay I sung out, that if he picked it up he would be entitled to salvage.—(here the laughter in court, which was great before, became immoderate;) 'but the lubber only rolled his tongue in his cheek, and went on his course. Well at last I tried to put her about, and sail upon an opposite tack, seeing as how breakers were ahead; but she would not wear round; and as I was considering what to do, she made a heavy lurch, which pitched me overboard, and brought her on beam ends. That's the whole naked truth, your Worship's Honour; and I throw myself on your

Reverence's mercy. The honest fellow's statement was confirmed by the different witnesses, who described the catastrophe of the lurch as having taken place at the Abbey-hill; between which, and the point where he first set off, the London Road was literally a milky way. The Judge ordained the unfortunate navigator to pay a fine of a guinea, or to be confined twenty days in the Lock-up-house.—Some of his messmates came forward and paid the fine.

From the Montreal Gazette, of March 5.

Singular occurrence of true.—A correspondent of l'Isle Jesus, has informed us that a woman who resides there, had, a few days ago, three of her children and her servant girl poisoned in the following extraordinary manner. Previous to her going to church, she gave orders to the girl to make soup, in which she desired her to boil a head of cabbage whole. The girl did as she was ordered, and about noon gave the 3 children some of it. The children almost immediately after swallowing the soup, sickened and died. This had such an effect upon the girl, that she ran screaming till she met her mistress, who hastened home and was convinced that the girl was not crazy as she imagined, when she beheld her 3 infants lying lifeless. Her distress on beholding such a melancholy spectacle beggars description. In her phrenzy she blamed the girl for being the cause, and, as a punishment, ordered her to take some of the soup. The poor girl, conscious of her innocence, and to convince her mistress that she knew nothing of a poisonous nature being put into the soup, took some, and was soon after a corpse. A medical gentleman was then sent for, who found on cutting open the whole head of cabbage, that it contained a considerable sized snake, whose poisonous nature caused this melancholy catastrophe. Com. Adv.

BOLIVAR'S SISTER.
A lady of New York has embroidered a rich silk reticule, intended as a compliment to the sister of Bolivar who resides near Caracas. On the one side is a portrait of Washington, and on the other that of Bolivar, executed in embroidery, and encircled with wreaths of rich and beautiful flowers.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 19.

Pennsylvania Canal.—On Thursday last, the house of representatives again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Binder in the chair, on the canal bill—the first section being still under consideration. Mr. Bonner, of Adams, first took the floor, in opposition to the bill, but was unable to conclude his argument at the morning session. Mr. Wise, of Westmoreland, delivered his reasons in favor of the bill. In the afternoon, Mr. Tutwiler, of Bedford, spoke against the bill. Mr. Denny, of Allegheny, spoke in its support. Mr. Bonner concluded his argument against the bill. Mr. Cummin, of Mifflin, advocated the bill. Some remarks were made by Mr. Wise and Mr. Ritner, the speaker, when the question was taken on the first section and determined in the affirmative, fifty-three members rising in favor.

On Friday, the sections up to section 6, which Mr. Irie, of Northampton, moved to amend, by introducing a new section, increasing the appropriation to the canal alongside of the river Delaware; which was supported by Mr. Irie and Mr. Eldred, and agreed to in such a shape as to appropriate \$100,000, as in the bill, and to appropriate to the canal, if the cost of the making did not exceed \$12,000 a mile. The whole bill then passed the committee.

On Saturday the bill came up on second reading. Mr. Ringland renewed the motion that he had made in committee of the whole, to confine the canal to the Juniata route. Mr. Petriken, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, spoke in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Ringland supported it. Mr. J. Miller spoke at considerable length in favor of the amendment. Mr. Petriken replied—Mr. J. Miller rejoined. Mr. Blair repeated the opinion that he had expressed in committee of the whole, that the bill was too extensive in its provisions; but gave his reasons for voting against the amendment. Mr. Ramsey, of Bucks, supported the amendment. Mr. Nicholson, of Fayette, delivered his reasons at length for opposing the whole bill. Mr. W. B. Foster replied, and retorted. Mr. Lehman also spoke in reply to Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Lawson made some further remarks against the amendment; when the question was taken and decided in the affirmative, every member, except Mr. Mallory, who is confined to his chamber by sickness, being present.

YEAS. Messrs. Agnew, Alter, Aughinbaugh, Barber, Becker, Bell, (Leb.) Bell, (West.) Bertolet, Bonner, Boyer, Brown, (Lanc.) Buyers, Cooper, Cope, Dillinger, Dunlap, Evans, Farrell, Gebhart, Good, Hottelstein, Irwin, James, Kerr, Krepps, Lauman, M'Cree, M'Sherry, Martin, Matthews, (Cam.) Mathews, (Mont.) Matis, G. Miller, H. Miller, J. Miller, R. Miller, Nicholson, Overholzer, Pennypacker, Rahn, Ramsey, Ringland, F. Smith, J. Stevens, Thompson, Tutwiler, Walker, Whitlatch, Wilson, Wolfersberger, Wolford, Ritner, *Speak*—52.

NAYS. Messrs. Atkinson, Beatty, G. Bell, Binder, Blair, Bonsall, Boyd, Brown, (Alle.) Burden, Cummin, Cunningham, Denny, Dorrance, Duncan, Eldred, Ellis, Fackenthal, W. Foster, W. B. Foster, Haines, Harrison, Hergeshimer, Hottenstein, Irie, Kennedy, Knight, Krepps, Lehman, M'Bride, M'Clure, M'Ewen, M'Reynolds, M'Clure, M'Ewen, M'Reynolds, Madden, Mathewson, Meredith, Patterson, Pearson, Petriken, Rankin, Scudder, Shannon, J. R. C. Smith, Snyder, P. Stephens, Thomas, Wise, Woolverton.—47.

Mr. Petriken then moved to amend the first section, so as to authorize the canals to the north line of the state, by the North branch, and to the Bald Eagle by the West branch. This motion was negatived. Mr. Lehman moved an amendment, shaping the section to correspond with the report of the canal commissioners. This was agreed to, yeas 50, nays 48. Mr. Harrison moved a proviso, to limit the pledge to make the canal, to 8000 dollars a mile—when the house adjourned without taking a question.

HARRISBURG, March 22.

Pennsylvania Canal. The house, on Monday, again proceeded to the consideration of the Pennsylvania canal bill—the question being upon Mr. Harrison's amendment to the first section; to wit, to provide that the expenditure on the North branch should not exceed 8000 dollars a mile. Mr. Harrison withdrew the amendment, thinking it unnecessary in the present position of the section. Mr. Farrell, of Westmoreland, renewed the motion—and it was negatived. Mr. Blair then moved to amend the first section, by providing for making "a portage, or part canal and part portage up the Little Conemaugh, and across

the Allegheny mountain, to a point on the Juniata or near old Frankstown." Mr. Ellis moved to add, "and they shall also cause further examinations to be made, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and cost of an entire water communication between the west branch of the Susquehanna and the waters of the Allegheny."

This question gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Ellis, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Blair and Mr. Lehman took part. The amendment of Mr. Ellis was agreed to. A question of order then arose, upon a motion of Mr. Blair to divide the question. The speaker decided, that the question admitted of a division. Mr. Ellis appealed from the decision of the chair, and made some observations in support of his view of the subject. Mr. Lawson took the same side. Mr. Blair and Mr. M'Cree sustained the decision of the chair, and the motion for a division of the question was withdrawn. The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative. The question then came upon agreeing to the first section as amended, which now conforms to the recommendation of the canal commissioners.

Mr. Haines, of Chester, delivered an argument in support of the section as amended. Mr. W. Foster, of Union, moved an amendment, providing, that, if in the construction of the canal any damage should be done to the navigation of the Susquehanna, its branches, or the Juniata, by dam, &c. the canal commissioners shall before such obstructions be commenced, make the rivers navigable and safe as they now exist, &c. On the suggestion of Mr. Blair, the Conemaugh was added, after the Juniata. The amendment was agreed to. [This amendment corresponds with the terms of the act of the last session, authorizing the commencement of the Pennsylvania canal.]

Mr. Ringland, of Washington, offered an amendment, authorizing the commissioners to proceed with the canal to Mifflintown or Lewistown, "on the Juniata. Mr. Petriken, of Centre, opposed the amendment. Mr. Blair and Mr. M'Cree supported it. Mr. Ellis opposed it. Mr. Denny made some remarks in favor of the amendment; and Mr. Lawson, Mr. Ringland and Mr. Blair took the same side. Mr. Petriken and Mr. W. B. Foster opposed it. The amendment was agreed to by the following vote.

YEAS. Messrs. Agnew, Alter, Aughinbaugh, Becker, G. Bell, Bell, (Leb.) Bell, (West.) Bertolet, Binder, Blair, Bonner, Bonsall, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, (Lanc.) Buyers, Cooper, Cope, Cummin, Cunningham, Denny, Dillinger, Duncan, Evans, Farrell, Gebhart, Good, James, Kerr, Lauman, Lawson, M'Cree, Madden, Martin, Matthews, (Cam.) Mathews, (Mont.) Matis, Meredith, G. Miller, H. Miller, J. Miller, R. Miller, Patterson, Pennypacker, Rahn, Ramsey, Ringland, Shannon, F. Smith, J. R. C. Smith, J. Stevens, Thompson, Tutwiler, Walker, Whitlatch, Wilson, Wise, Wolfersberger, Wolford, Ritner, *Speak*—59.

NAYS. Messrs. Atkinson, Barber, Beatty, Brown, (Allegh.) Burden, Dorrance, Dunlap, Eldred, Ellis, Fackenthal, W. Foster, W. B. Foster, Haines, Harrison, Hergeshimer, Hottenstein, Irie, Irwin, Kennedy, Knight, Krepps, Lehman, M'Bride, M'Clure, M'Ewen, M'Reynolds, M'Sherry, Mathewson, Nicholson, Overholzer, Pearson, Petriken, Rankin, Scudder, Snyder, P. Stephens, Thomas, Woolverton.—39.

Mr. Lawson then moved to amend the section by inserting after the word "Blairsville"—"and as soon as any of the said sections are completed, it shall be the duty of the canal commissioners further to extend the said sections, respectively, to such points as in their opinion will best promote the interest of the commonwealth." This was negatived, yeas 15, nays 83.—Mr. Mathews, of Cambria, moved to add, after "Blairsville," or "Johnstown." This was also negatived, yeas 33, nays 65.

Mr. Gebhart, of Somerset, then moved to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of introducing a substitute for the first section, as amended, so that operations would be confined to the Juniata route, and from the western termination thereof to Presq Isle. This was negatived, yeas 38, nays 60.

Mr. Woolverton then moved to insert after the word Conemaugh, "and that the canal commissioners be also authorized to connect the most suitable point on said western section to a point on lake Erie, at or near the borough of Erie, by such route as shall hereafter be determined on by the legislature, when the requisite surveys for that purpose shall be made."

Hereupon the house adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Shannon, of Beaver, and Mr. Cunningham, of Mercer, delivered arguments in support of the

general principles of the bill; but especially to show the importance of extending the canal to lake Erie. Mr. Woolverton's amendment was agreed to. Mr. Nicholson now renewed his amendment that he had offered in committee of the whole, limiting the cost of canal, locks, &c. at 8000 dollars a mile—which was not agreed to; yeas 38, nays 58.—The question was then taken on the first section as amended, and determined in the affirmative by the following vote—

YEAS. Messrs. Atkinson, Beatty, G. Bell, Binder, Blair, Bonsall, Boyd, Brown, (Allegh.) Burden, Cummin, Cunningham, Denny, Dorrance, Duncan, Eldred, Ellis, Fackenthal, W. B. Foster, W. Foster, Haines, Harrison, Hergeshimer, Irie, Kennedy, Kerr, Knight, Lawson, Lehman, M'Clure, M'Cree, M'Ewen, M'Reynolds, Madden, Martin, Matthews, (Cam.) Mathewson, Meredith, J. Miller, Patterson, Pearson, Pennypacker, Petriken, Rankin, Ringland, Scudder, Shannon, J. R. C. Smith, Snyder, P. Stephens, Thomas, Thompson, Whitlatch, Wilson, Wise, Woolverton, Ritner, *Speak*—56.

NAYS. Messrs. Agnew, Aughinbaugh, Alter, Barber, Becker, Bell, (Leb.) Bell, (West.) Bertolet, Bonner, Brown, (Lanc.) Buyers, Cooper, Cope, Dillinger, Dunlap, Evans, Farrell, Gebhart, Good, Hottenstein, Irwin, James, Krepps, Lauman, M'Bride, M'Sherry, Mathews, (Mont.) Matis, G. Miller, H. Miller, Nicholson, Overholzer, Rahn, Ramsey, F. Smith, J. Stevens, Tutwiler, Walker, Wolfersberger, Wolford.—40.

Mr. Jesse Miller moved to postpone the second section, for the purpose of introducing a new section, providing—

"That before the commissioners shall determine on the location of the canal, from the Juniata to Mifflin or Lewistown, they shall cause further examinations to be made on each side of the Juniata, by at least two of the most experienced engineers in the service of the board, in order to ascertain which side of the river is most favorable for the construction of a canal; and a majority of the whole number of canal commissioners, are hereby required to concur in the manner and place, at which the said canal shall cross the Susquehanna, and if a majority of the said canal commissioners should decide in favor of crossing the Susquehanna by an aqueduct, they are hereby authorized to connect a bridge with it, should they believe the same practicable and advantageous to the state."

Mr. Beatty and Mr. Petriken opposed the motion, and Mr. J. Miller supported it. The motion was agreed to, yeas 49, nays 43.

The second printed section, appropriating a million of dollars to the objects of the bill, was agreed to by a vote of 57 to 39. The third section carried by the same vote. The other sections, up to the seventh, were agreed to, when the printed sections were severally agreed to. A manuscript section was offered by Mr. Alter, of Cumberland, for an examination by engineers of the route between Harrisburg and Chambersburg, with a view to a canal or railway, and an estimate of the expense of construction—to which was added an amendment of Mr. Barber, of Lancaster, for a similar examination and estimate, with a view to a railway between Columbia and Chambersburg. These were agreed to.

The first section of the canal bill, as it passed on a second reading, is as follows—

SECT. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the board of canal commissioners are hereby authorized and required, in behalf of this state, as speedily as may be, to locate and contract for making canals, and locks, and other works necessary thereto, from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania canal, to a point at or near Frankstown on the Juniata, and to a point at or near the New York state line on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and also to a point at or near the mouth of the Bald Eagle, on the west branch, and further to extend the western section of the Pennsylvania canal to a point at or near Johnstown on the Conemaugh, & from thence by a portage, or part canal and part portage, up the Little Conemaugh and across the Allegheny mountain to a point at or near old Frankstown, and they shall also cause further examinations to be made with a view of ascertaining the practicability and cost of an entire water communication between the west branch of the Susquehanna and the waters of the Allegheny River, and the said board of canal commissioners are also authorized and required, to locate and contract for making a canal, and locks, and other works necessary thereto, from the most suitable point on said western section to a point on lake Erie, at or near the borough of Erie, by such route as shall hereafter be determined on by the legislature, when the requisite surveys for that purpose shall be made.—Provided, That before contracting for any other part of the aforesaid routes, they shall previously contract for and complete such parts as will connect the eastern section with a point at or near Mifflintown, or Lewistown, on the Juniata, and with a point at or near Northumberland on the west branch, and the western section with a point at or near Blairsville.—And provided, that if it shall be found necessary, in order to construct the said canals, to obstruct the navigation of either the rivers Susquehanna, its branches, or the Juniata or Conemaugh, by dams, or other means, that before such obstructions shall be made, the said commissioners shall cause to be made a means of navigation in either or all of said rivers equally safe and practicable as now exists on the said rivers.

HARRISBURG, March 23.

Yesterday the Pennsylvania Canal bill passed third reading in the House of Representatives, yeas 57, nays 39.

The bill establishing a bank at Lebanon, passed second reading, on Wednesday last, in the house of representatives, 63 to 27. Yesterday it came up on third reading. Mr. Ellis moved to commit it to the whole house, and supported it in a speech—Messrs. Bell, Eldred, Lehman and Cummin, opposed it. The motion was negatived. He then moved to postpone it for the present, and made another speech in support of this motion—Mr. Cummin one in opposition. The motion was lost, yeas 21, nays 56. The bill then passed.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was passed, and sent to the house of representatives, fixing the 10th of April, as the day for the final adjournment of the legislature.

The bill directing the accounting of officers, to allow the associate judges mileage, whenever called to the seat of justice, on business connected with their office, came up on third reading, and was finally referred to a select committee, for amendment. Some of the judges, it appears, have conceived themselves entitled under the present law, to receive pay for every service of the kind, but the construction of the state treasurer, gives them mileage only, for attending the regular terms of the court. During the discussion, a document was read, which clearly evinced the necessity of holding a tight rein in the treasury department. It was a bill of various items, for attending to relieve prisoners on the bread act, on habeas corpus, &c. presented by a judge of Philadelphia county, and which amounted in one year to \$441 7 cents.

The Pennsylvania canal bill, was received from the house of representatives, and made the order for Wednesday next.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Colonial Question stated.—It was the sentiment of the gallant DECATUR, that, in all collisions between his country and foreign nations, he was in favor of his own, right or wrong. The sentiment may be supposed, by some, to evince an excess of patriotism, when applied to controversies in which one's country is clearly in the wrong. In all other respects, that is, in all cases of doubt, or where our country is clearly right, it will command general concurrence. In pronouncing a judgment on the difference between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the colonial intercourse, we do not perceive that it is necessary to invoke the aid of the more questionable part of the sentiment. For, having endeavored to take an unprejudiced view of this question, it appears to us that the brief statement of the points in dispute, which we now propose to make, can hardly fail to induce at least all impartial citizens to lean to the side of their own Government in this controversy. We address the following remarks to such only as have not as yet taken a decided stand upon this question, and who may desire to have a clear statement of the case presented to them.

During the last Administration, then, the two Governments were willing to agree, by convention, that the trade between the United States and the British colonies should be limited, as, by their respective laws, it was limited, to a direct intercourse between the United States and those colonies. Both were willing to abolish the alien or discriminating duties as they were levied in their respective ports, Great Britain without condition, and the United States upon the condition that their produce in the British West India colonies should not be liable to pay higher duties than similar produce coming from any other place, including British possessions. This was the only point which separated the two Powers. That removed, both were willing to regulate the trade by treaty. The negotiation, with which Mr. RUSH was charged, was suspended in 1824, on that only point. The parties separated with a mutual understanding that they would again renew the negotiation at some future day, and endeavor to settle the terms of the intercourse by treaty.

Such was the state of the question under the Administration of Mr. MONROE. That Administration conceived that the produce of the United States could not sustain, in the British West India ports, a fair competition with Canadian produce, if it were to be burdened with heavy duties, from which Canadian produce was exempted. And, if any error be imputable on this subject to the last Administration, (which is far from being certain) it was that of contending too much in behalf of the interests of the United States.

The duty of deciding on this point of difference between the two Govern-

ments, thus left undetermined, devolved on the present Administration.—On full consideration, it appears to have been resolved by it, in a spirit of concession and conciliation, to yield the point which had prevented Mr. RUSH from concluding a convention, in 1824, with the British Government. As late as the 22d of March, 1826, the British Minister at Washington, in pursuance of instructions, invited the American Government to renew the negotiation, to which both parties, up to that time, constantly looked as the means of settling, by treaty, the terms of the colonial intercourse. Mr. GALLATIN shortly after went to England, authorized and instructed to conclude a convention on the very terms which Great Britain herself proposed to Mr. RUSH. Upon his arrival, instead of being met with a corresponding disposition—instead of the British Government being ready to proceed in that negotiation, for which the American Government had been notified, in the preceding March, that preparations were making, he was suddenly and unexpectedly met by an order in Council, closing the British ports against us from the first of the ensuing December, and by the announcement, for the first time, of a resolution of the British Government not to treat at all with that of the U. States on the colonial trade.

Whatever error, if any, the present Administration has committed, it certainly has not been that of manifesting an unaccommodating spirit towards Great Britain. It may be well doubted, indeed, whether it was not disposed to yield too much, in giving up the principle, insisted upon by the last Administration, that American produce should be received in British colonial ports, at the same rate of duties and charges with Canadian and other produce.

On the point whether it is most expedient that the trade should be arranged by treaty or by reciprocal legislation, it is obvious to our mind, that the former mode has the advantage of certainty in the conditions, and permanency. The rule which it fixes, by the common consent of both parties, can only be altered by the concurrence of both. The latter mode of arranging the trade, is liable to the objections of uncertainty as to the terms of the trade, and frequency of change, and may be varied by the separate legislature of either.

The past, however, is gone by, and cannot be recalled. Supposing both Governments to have been actuated by equal sincerity, the case exhibited is one of mutual misapprehension. Our Executive, acting in conformity to the mode agreed upon by both parties, appears to have supposed that the affair would be adjusted by negotiation. The British Government, without communicating any change of its intentions in that respect, seems to have expected an arrangement by reciprocal legislation. The present difference between them is one of form. In this state of things, the hope may be indulged that the two Powers will yet reconcile their interests in some mode or other. In the mean time, as Congress has adjourned without passing any new law, without affording to the Executive any additional aid, or any light as to its wishes, we can see no other alternative but for the President to issue the proclamation which, by the act of the 1st March, 1823, he is enjoined to put forth: and which, it appears, he has felt himself bound to do.

Horrible!—A monster in human shape, by the name of Christopher McGOWEN, was yesterday tried and convicted, in the Court of Sessions, now sitting, of a rape on his own daughter, a female of about 17 years of age. The prisoner was an old man of sixty and upwards, by profession a tailor, and for the last three or four years addicted to intemperance. His wife, an honest hard-working woman, who by her industry, had supported her family, consisting of six children and her worthless husband, had died but a fortnight preceding the commission of the unnatural offence of which the prisoner was convicted. The unfortunate daughter is a very interesting girl, and conducted throughout the trial with the greatest delicacy and propriety. After the outrage she fled the house, and was half naked, benumbed and shivering in the yard. Her aunt, being apprised of the brutality of her father, preferred the complaint.

Fortune!—A singular instance of good fortune is mentioned in the Louisville (Md.) Star. A poor labouring man having saved a lad from drowning, the father, in his gratitude, made him a present of a lottery ticket, which two days afterwards drew a prize of ten thousand dollars.

The London Morning Herald is the largest newspaper in the world. Its size is 38 by 24 inches.